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WHAT THE REPEAL OF SECTION 3916 MEANS IN CONNECTICUT

THE REPEAL of Section 3916, in which House and Senate have concurred, needs only the signature of the governor to be a fact. This repeal has been the subject of many bitter contests in the General Assembly. The first dent made in its iron clad walls, was in 1909, when Bridgeport men and firms so far modified its provisions as to permit an owner of land to supply persons located on his own land, or in his own buildings. And the law was so far relaxed as to say that one might make and sell electricity, so long as he did not go under, above, or along any highway or public grounds.

Prior to this time the statute strictly prohibited any person making for sale any electricity in any town with a population exceeding 15,000 inhabitants, without the consent of the General Assembly.

Since the electric light and power companies alone enjoyed the permission of the General Assembly, to sell electricity, the statute was a blanket confirmation of the monopoly rights of these companies, insuring the enjoyment of them to the fullest extent.

It is safe to say that this year, as in other years, the repeal of Sec. 3916, has been bitterly opposed by the electric light monopolies. The number of corporation lawyers interested in the matter is proof of this. **Yet the repeal has gone through, almost as if there were no opposition, and without any visible friends.**

What is the solution of this unusual victory won in a General Assembly more than usually devoted to the regular influences?

The clue will probably be found in the charters which have been recently granted to water power corporations, permitting them to build dams on the Housatonic, the Connecticut and other rivers, for the purpose of making electricity for sale.

The contest may almost be said to be between two forces of nature, the force tied up in coal, and the force tied up in water, which some writer has called white coal.

In the end it may be discovered that the silent but potent influence behind the repeal is the national water power trust, of which so much has been written and of which so little is known.

It requires no vigorous exercise of the imagination to anticipate the ultimate scrapping of most of the costly machinery for producing electricity by burning coal and the substitution of converters, which will take current from long distance transmission, sent on small wires at high voltage, and stepped down until it is suitable for ordinary uses.

The modern isolated plant cannot produce electricity from coal as cheaply as suitably located plants operating on coal, but supplying a large territory.

Water is the cheapest source of electricity, and electricity produced from coal cannot as a rule compete with the water produced commodity.

The repeal of Section 3916 carries these implications: the early development of the water powers of Connecticut for the purpose of producing electricity to be transmitted over long distance wires; the sale of this electricity to existing companies, which may remain in the possession of their present owners, or which may pass into the hands of the water power concerns, by merger or purchase.

From this competition between white coal and black the public should reap some benefit. There should follow much cheaper rates, and a correspondingly larger use of electric power and light and heat.

But how much better it would be if the public was conscious of the value of its water rights, and organized to the point where it could make the state its agent in producing the great benefits which would flow from an abundance of water created power, electrically transmitted to every nook and corner of the state, with the object of service in view, instead of a purpose to reap the largest profits from the smallest sales?

WHY DID THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS AND SIDEWALKS CHANGE ITS MIND ABOUT THE CLOSING OF HICKS STREET?

THE COMMON Council moves in mysterious ways its wonders to perform. The most mysterious branch of the Common Council is the committee on streets and sidewalks, which voted, two weeks ago, not to permit the closing of Hicks street and voted last night that Hicks street ought to be closed at once. There was no new evidence, no exterior change in any of the conditions. There was no explanation. The committee changed its mind. The Council supported the change.

This is a particularly aggravated case of giving away public property. Hicks street had been a highway for sixty years. It was an avenue of communication between William street, and Knowlton street, to the water front. It is the natural terminal on the east for the bridge that must some day be built across the river from Grand street.

The only public reason for closing it was that a manufacturing concern wanted to use the land. The land was set aside, in 1856, or thereabouts, for a highway. Thirty-one years later the city accepted it for a street. It has been a public highway for 29 years.

What moral right—putting aside for the present the question of legal right—had the Common Council to give this land to private persons? It might as well make a grant in cash from the public treasury, a grant of water front, or a grant of a public park.

Does anybody for a moment suppose that any member of the streets and sidewalks committee would have donated this land to the petitioners, if it had belonged to him? Not one of them would have done it. Two weeks earlier the members of this committee were not willing even to give away the public land. What made them willing Monday night? What happened, that changed their minds? The thing is as mysterious as the strange devotion of the same committee to Warrenite.

THEY UNDERSTAND THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

BRIGDEPORT'S ICE trust has jumped the price of ice with supreme confidence that the future holds no municipal ice plant. The ice men share with the Warrenite chaps the prestige of understanding perfectly the methods and ideals of Bridgeport's government. What a pity the knowledge cannot be transmitted to the public, which, having voted for an ice plant, and having been taught to believe the government is to carry out the public will, wonders where the ice plant is!

Senator O'Gorman, 55 Today, Pupil of George and Croker

James Aloysius O'Gorman, United States senator from New York and one of the most prominent Democrats of the country, was born in New York city fifty-five years ago today. Although Henry George, the great "single taxer" and reformer, and "Boss" Croker, of Tammany Hall, represent opposite poles of politics, Senator O'Gorman is a political pupil of both. After graduating in law at New York University in 1882, young O'Gorman became identified with Tammany Hall and the Democrat Club. There the budding barrister attracted the attention of "Boss" Croker, and was given little commissions by the Tammny chieftain. The broad-shouldered, brown-bearded, blue-eyed limb of the law acquitted himself so well that he won the friendship and confidence of Croker. In the meantime, however, O'Gorman became identified with Henry George, the bitter opponent of Croker and Platt and political "bossism." From his earliest days as a lawyer O'Gorman had been known as the friend of union labor, and in 1887 the Union Labor party nominated him for a justiceship. It is said that Croker, because of his personal friendship for O'Gorman, sought to bring about his election. O'Gorman was defeated by a narrow margin. The Henry George political mutiny against the bosses soon died out, and in 1903 the future Solon cast in his lot with the Tammany ticket and was elected to the municipal bench. Shortly before that he had been made the Grand Sachem of the Tammany Society, and theoretically became the leader of the Tammany forces. This, however, was only a pleasant theory, for the Grand Sachem of the wigwam has much glory but little power. Mr. O'Gorman remained on the city bench until 1900, when he was elevated to the supreme court of the state of New York. He was still practically unknown outside of New York, however, when the telegraph wires carried far and wide the intelligence that James Aloysius Gorman, Irish by descent, and the father of six daughters and one son, had been elected to the United States senate. There were those who said that O'Gorman was given his toga by one Murphy, the successor of Croker as Tammany boss, and there were others who insisted that his election was a cause of great grief to Mr. Murphy. As a senator he has been able and independent. Also, he has disproved the theory that a large family is a handicap to a young man who has his own way to make in the world.

Mexicans Celebrate Battle of Cinco de Mayo at Puebla

Mexicans of all factions will celebrate today one of the principal patriotic festivals of the so-called republic—the fiesta of Cinco de Mayo, commemorating the great victory achieved by the Mexican forces against the French on May 5, 1862. . ext to the sixteenth of September, which is Mexican independence day, Cinco de Mayo is the most popular of the state holidays of the turbulent country. During the Diaz regime the day was observed with military pageants, salutes, the rining of church bells, impassioned oratory and general merrymaking.

The battle of Cinco de Mayo, or the fifth of May, followed a condition of affairs very similar to that which has prevailed in the last few years. During the proceeding decade the country had been in a very unsettled state and one dictator succeeded another in rapid succession. Arista resigned in 1853, and Santa Anna, after a struggle with other would-be leaders, made himself dictator. He was soon forced to abdicate, and Carera enjoyed a brief rule in 1855, but before the year had passed he had been succeeded first by Alvarez and then by Gen. Comnnfort. In 1858 Comonfort was compelled to retire to private life and Gen. Zuloaga, by a coup d' etat, seized the reins of government. Benito Jaurez, the Indian patriot and statesman who had been vice-president, was declared to be the constitutional president, and set up his capital in Vera Cruz. Zuloaga abdicated, and Gen. Miramon assumed the role of the role of dictator in 1859, and waged war on the Jaurez liberals. While civil war was raging, Zuloaga again came to the front and deposed Miramon, but the latter soon returned to power, only to be defeated by Degollado. Jaurez finally triumphed and in 1861 entered Mexico City and was made dictator by Congress.

In 1861 the Mexican congress decided to suspend payments to bondholders for two years, and as a result the British, French and Spanish governments agreed to engage in hostile operations against Mexico. Late in 1861 a Spanish force captured Vera Cruz, and in 1862 a French military force and a British naval expedition arrived Great Britain and Spain soon discovered that they had been made the tools of Napoleon III. in his plan to establish a Mexican empire for Archduke Maximillian of Austria. The London and Madrid governments disapproved the scheme, and, convinced of the patriotism and sincerity of Benito Jaurez, arranged a peace and withdrew their forces.

Napoleon III. was determined to take advantage of the American civil war to bring about the European occupation of Mexico, and in the latter part of April, 1862, dispatched an army into the interior. At Pueblo, about midway between the coast and the capital, the invaders met a Mexican army under Gen. Zaragoza. In theb attle which folowed, on the fifth of May, the French were repulsed and routed.

Although the French returned to the task, and, after capturing Puebla, marched on to Mexico City and placed Maximillan upon his new throne, the moral effect of the great victory of Cinco de Mayo continued to exert its effect throughout the war. After their first triumph the Mexicans were often defeated, but they learned that the invaders were not invincible, and they fought on until at last the French were driven out of the country and the Austrian prince faced a firing squad. Under the rule of Benito Jaurez, the Indian statesman, Mexico flourished as never before.

John Bunny, the famous movie comedian, left an estate of $8,000.

WHIPPING POSTS

The first municipal whipping post in England was ordered set up by the corporation at Doncaster, for the purpose of "punishing vagrants and sturdy beggars," 202 years ago today. Whipping as a punishment for the unemployed had long been in vogue, both in England and the American colonies, but under the statute of Henry VIII. the victims were to be "tied to the end of a cart naked, and beaten with whips throughout the market town, till the body should be bloody by reason of such whipping." The cart-tail mode of whipping enjoyed a long vogue, in New England as well as England, but it was gradually supplanted by the whipping post The latter is still a legal form of punishment in Delaware. Queen Elizabeth mitigated the punishment to the extent of ordering that the victims be stripped of their clothing only from the waist upward. A majority of the persons whipped were women, and the sight of a naked, blood-spattered girl being lashed through the streets was considered by the populace to be very edifying, and in the nature of a religious rite.

FATHER VAUGHAN

Rev. Father Bernard Vaughan, England's most widely known priest, who has enlisted as a chaplain to the Roman Catholic soldiers of the British expeditionary force on the continent, is now in his sixty-eighth year. Father Vaughan had paid several visits to America and his lecture tours have made him almost as popular on this side of the Atlantic as in his native country. Father Vaughan is a younger brother of the late Cardinal Vaughan. His father was a soldier, Col. Vaughan of Courtfield, Herefordshire. As a youth Father Vaughan entered the Society of Jesus, and for eighteen years he played a conspicuous part in the religious and civic life of Manchester. In 1901 he left the great manufacturing city to settle in London, and soon became known as an energetic and forceful worker among the poor in the East End of the world's metropolis. He was a leader in the movement for the erection of clubs for workingmen. His series of sermons on "The Sins of Society," delivered in 1906, made him internationally famous. All London was excited by these masterful sermons, which have since been published in book form and have been widely circulated. Father Vaughan was the English preacher at the Marian congress in Rome in 1904 and at the Eucharistic congress in Montreal five years ago. He has written "The Demon of Drink," "Faith and Reason," and a number of other volumes of collected sermons, lectures and review articles.

PRESERVING EGGS

Water Glass Solution and Salt Brine Perservative.

(By Leslie E. Card, Connecticut Agricultural College.)

Since egg production reaches its highest point in the spring when the price is consequently low and since the reverse is true during the winter months it becomes necessary that some method be found for equalizing the market at different seasons of the year. The great majority of hens, continue to furnish their maximum output during the months of March, April and May.

The placing of eggs in cold storage has developed only in comparatively recent years and has helped toward the equalizing of prices to some extent. It is the most economical way of preserving large quantities of eggs for any considerable length of time and it is the method that is used commercially. Commercial cold storage enables the poultryman to dispose of his eggs at a profit the year round, the price being held a little higher during the spring months when eggs are cheapest. During the winter it enables the consumer to get eggs of good quality at a moderate price. The cold storage plants are, of course, in the hands of capitalists because of the necessarily heavy investment in machinery and suitable buildings.

Although this method is undoubtedly the best and practically the only method used commercially, it is far too expensive to be practised in a small way. Fortunately, there are other methods which may be successfully used on a small scale. Many different methods of preservation have been tried some of which are: Packing eggs in dry table salt, bran, oats or sawdust; preserving in dry wood ashes, powdered sulphur, powdered gypsum, salt brine, slaked lime and salt brine, salicylic acid, potassium permanganate, lime water, solutions of water-glass, gum arabic and formalin or gum arabic and salicylic acid; dipping in sulfuric acid and sealing up in glass cans, covering with vaseline, pariffine, butter or lard. Of all these methods, the lime water and salt brine and the water-glass solution have given the best results, and of these two the latter is the better. Eggs that have been preserved in the lime water and salt brine have a peculiar chalky taste.

Lime Water and Salt Brine Preservative.

Slake four pounds of good quick lime in a small amount of water, then mix with four gallons of pure water and add two pounds of salt. Stir this thoroughly several times, then allow it to settle and pour off the clear liquid in which the eggs are to be preserved. This formula will make enough liquid for 30 dozen eggs.

Water-Glass Solution.

The commercial water-glass solution sodium silicate may be obtained from any drug store at a cost of about 20 cents per quart. Mix 1 1-2 quarts of this solution with 18 quarts of pure water; water that has been boiled is preferable. Stir these until they are thoroughly mixed. A stone jar is the most suitable receptacle and it should be scalded thoroughly two or three times to make sure that it is perfectly clean. Two five gallon jars are sufficient for thirty dozen eggs, using the amount of solution prescribed above. Place the eggs in the water-glass, see that the top eggs are covered by at least two inches of the liquid, and cover the jars to prevent evaporation. Place them in a cellar or room where they will be undisturbed during the year.

Suggestions.

Keep the whole flock in as near a perfect state of health as possible as eggs are often infected from a diseased condition of the hen and will not then keep as well.

Give enough shell forming food to the hens so that the shells will be strong and uniform in thickness. Thin shelled eggs do not keep well.

Make proper nesting places and keep them clean so that the eggs may not be infected while in the nests.

Gather the eggs each day.

Keep the gathered eggs in a dry, cool room or cellar where the sun's rays do not fall directly upon them.

Preserve only absolutely fresh eggs. Stale eggs will not keep in any preservative. Place eggs in the preservative within twenty-four hours after the time they are laid. If in doubt as to their freshness, candle them, or see if they sink when placed in a dish a pure water. If an egg sinks it is reasonably fresh.

Do not preserve dirty eggs nor eggs that have been washed. The washed egg will not keep because the shell has been moistened and the dirty eggs will become tainted in flavor.

Do not try to keep eggs longer than one year.

Do not use the same liquid more than once. A new lot is cheaper than a case of spoiled eggs.

Spring eggs will keep better than summer of fall eggs. April eggs best.

Infertile eggs keep better than fertile eggs.

Rinse the eggs in water after removing from the preservative. If in good condition when removed from water-glass solution they will usually remain good for at least two weeks.

Water-glass eggs are practically as good as fresh eggs for all cooking purposes. If it is desired to boil them prick a small hole through the large end of the shell before placing them in the water. The pores of the shell have been sealed by the water-glass solution and without this pin-hole the expanding air within the shell would burst it.

It is surprising how a voter's political convictions become subject to modification when he gets his garden seeds from his congressman. People with summer places to rent are reminded that they can get $20 more for a cottage simply by calling it a "bungalow."

The idea seems to prevail among drivers of teams that young shade trees are set out to feed the horses on their tender bark.

MEN'S CLUBS INVITED TO HEAR JUDGE CAREY.

The address of Judge Carey, the distinguished advocate of the commission form of government, on this subject at the South church, Friday evening will be heard by a large number of men.

The city officials have been especially invited. Frank W Bolande, a member of the committee that recommended commission government for Bridgeport, will preside. Supper will be served at 6:30. Speaking will begin at 8 o'clock.

LABOR CONDITIONS ON PENNSY. ARE INVESTIGATED

Washington, May 5.—Labor conditions on the Pennsylvania Railroad affecting its telegraphers and shopmen were inquired into from the standpoint of the railroad company at the continuation to-day of the hearings before the Federal Industrial Commission. The commission had already heard H. B. Perham, president of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers regarding complaints by that organization against the Pennsylvania.

CARPENTER—GRAY

With a nuptial mass sung by Rev. Thomas Kelly Miss Mae Gray of 1873 Fairfield avenue was united in marriage to Edward R. Carpenter of 72 Lee avenue this morning at 8 o'clock at St. Peter's R. C. church. Miss Grace Gray ,sister of the bride acted as the bridesmaid and John Lemery was the groomsman. Only the immediate relatives witnessed the ceremony. The bride was employed as a saleswoman and the bridegroom is an automobile mechanic by occupation.

FORESTRY ASSOC. TO MEET

New Haven, May 5.—The annual meeting of the Connecticut Forestry Association, it was announced to-day, will be held next Saturday at the farm of Harris Whitemore in Middlebury. There will be a business session beginning at 11:30 in the forenoon at which officers will be chosen.

Because of lack of orders, the rail mill of the Pennsylvania Steel Co., at Steelton, Pa., was closed down.

"Invisible government" the dangers of which have been pointed out at the Barnes-Roosevelt trial, seems particularly noticeable whenever you want a policeman to hold down the hoodlums of the neighborhood.

The fact that President Wilson consented to serve as umpire between China and the Netherlands was classified by many of our intelligent editors in the base ball news.